



Briefs and Other Related Documents

United States Court of Appeals,
 Second Circuit.
 HORMEL FOODS CORPORATION, Plaintiff-
 Appellant,
 v.
 JIM HENSON PRODUCTIONS, INC., Defendant-
 Appellee.
No. 1010, Docket 95-7977.

Argued Oct. 31, 1995.
 Decided Jan. 4, 1996.

Maker of "SPAM" luncheon meat brought action against movie producer, alleging trademark infringement and dilution caused by producer's merchandising of puppet character named "Spa'am." Following bench trial, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Kimba M. Wood, J., denied maker's request for permanent injunction, and maker appealed. The Court of Appeals, Van Graafeiland, Circuit Judge, held that: (1) producer's use of "Spa'am" character did not create likelihood of confusion; (2) no likelihood of dilution existed either by blurring or tarnishment; and (3) issue of producer's merchandising was ripe for determination by district court.

Affirmed.

West Headnotes

[1] Trademarks **1084**
[382Tk1084 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k334.1)

[1] Trademarks **1112**
[382Tk1112 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k334.1)

Trademark is protected by federal law against infringement by use of colorable imitations of mark which are likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; central inquiry is whether there is likelihood of confusion, which is likelihood that appreciable number of ordinarily prudent purchasers are likely to be misled, or indeed simply confused, as to source of goods in question or that

there may be confusion as to plaintiff's sponsorship or endorsement of junior mark. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[2] Federal Courts **776**
[170Bk776 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k726)

Although Court of Appeals reviews de novo district court's comprehensive application of *Polaroid* factors used to assess likelihood of confusion in trademark infringement action, district court's determinations as to each of factors are factual in nature and will be disturbed only if clearly erroneous. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[3] Federal Courts **844**
[170Bk844 Most Cited Cases](#)

On review of district court's decision after bench trial on merits, Court of Appeals gives special deference to court's determinations of witness credibility.

[4] Trademarks **1092**
[382Tk1092 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k365)

[4] Trademarks **1524(2)**
[382Tk1524\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k365)

Although luncheon meat maker's "SPAM" trademark was undeniably strong, that strength did not favor finding of likelihood of confusion, in maker's trademark infringement action against movie producer which used puppet named "Spa'am" in movie and in merchandising for movie, as puppet character was clearly parody of maker's mark and producer was known for its parodies. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[5] Trademarks **1096(2)**
[382Tk1096\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k365)

[5] Trademarks **1103**
[382Tk1103 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k365)

[5] Trademarks **1524(2)**
[382Tk1524\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 382k365)

Similarity between luncheon meat maker's "SPAM" trademark and movie producer's use of name "Spa'am" for puppet character did not support finding of likelihood of confusion, in maker's trademark infringement action against producer; puppet itself did not resemble luncheon meat or character used by maker to market its meat, marks would appear in different contexts, and producer's use of "Spa'am" as parody depended on differentiating mark from that of maker. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[6] Trademarks  **1097**
[382Tk1097 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k346)

Inquiry into degree of similarity between two marks, for purpose of determining likelihood of confusion in trademark infringement action, does not end with comparison of marks themselves; rather, setting in which designation is used affects its appearance and impression conveyed by it. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[7] Trademarks  **1104**
[382Tk1104 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k363.1)

"Proximity of the products" factor in evaluating likelihood of confusion favored defendant movie producer which used puppet named "Spa'am" in movie and related merchandising, in trademark infringement action by maker of "SPAM" luncheon meat, as separation between markets for luncheon meat and puppet entertainment would carry over into secondary merchandising market as well. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[8] Trademarks  **1104**
[382Tk1104 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k363.1)

"Bridging the gap" factor in evaluating likelihood of confusion in trademark infringement action refers to senior user's interest in preserving avenues of expansion and entering into related fields. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[9] Trademarks  **1104**
[382Tk1104 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k363.1)

"Bridging the gap" factor in evaluating likelihood of confusion favored defendant movie producer which used puppet named "Spa'am" in movie and related merchandising, in trademark infringement action by maker of "SPAM" luncheon

meat, absent evidence that maker intended to enter field of puppet entertainment with its own merchandising or that consumers would relate maker to such enterprise. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[10] Trademarks  **1086**
[382Tk1086 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k334.1)

[10] Trademarks  **1098**
[382Tk1098 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k334.1)

Alleged misspellings and mispronunciations of plaintiff luncheon meat maker's "SPAM" mark and defendant movie producer's puppet named "Spa'am" in media accounts did not favor finding of likelihood of confusion in maker's trademark infringement action, as evidence of actual confusion, since media accounts did not confuse source or sponsorship of marks. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[11] Trademarks  **1111**
[382Tk1111 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k333)

[11] Trademarks  **1524(2)**
[382Tk1524\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k333)

Evidence did not support claim that defendant movie producer acted in bad faith in naming puppet character "Spa'am," for purpose of likelihood of confusion analysis in trademark infringement action brought by maker of "SPAM" luncheon meat, as producer's parody of maker's mark depended on consumer recognition that "Spa'am" was not merely modified version of "SPAM," and lack of subtlety of parody was evidence that producer intended no deceit. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[12] Trademarks  **1105**
[382Tk1105 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k334.1)

Quality of junior user's product can be relevant to likelihood of confusion analysis, in trademark infringement action, either because inferior product may cause injury to plaintiff trademark owner because people may think that senior and junior products came from same source or because products of equal quality may tend to create confusion as to source because of this very similarity. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[13] Trademarks  1105

[382Tk1105 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k363.1)

"Quality of the products" factor in evaluating likelihood of confusion favored defendant movie producer which used puppet named "Spa'am" in movie and related merchandising, in trademark infringement action by maker of "SPAM" luncheon meat; even if quality of both products was high, products were not otherwise related, and claim that "Spa'am" character, which resembled wild boar, would call quality of meat into question was negated by findings that "Spa'am" was positive character which was not unhygienic and that comic reference to "SPAM" as pork product would not damage its image. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[14] Trademarks  1112

[382Tk1112 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k336)

"Consumer sophistication" factor in evaluating likelihood of confusion favored defendant movie producer which used puppet named "Spa'am" in movie and related merchandising, in trademark infringement action by maker of "SPAM" luncheon meat, in view of district court's finding that purchaser of "Spa'am" merchandise would do so because of its affiliation with movie and finding, in context of product proximity, that purchasers of "SPAM" merchandise sought to affiliate themselves with maker's luncheon meat. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[15] Trademarks  1524(2)

[382Tk1524\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k363.1)

Movie producer's use of name "Spa'am" for puppet character in movie and related merchandising was not likely to cause confusion with respect to luncheon meat maker's "SPAM" trademark, as parody elements of producer's use distinguished parties' products. Lanham Trade-Mark Act, § 32(1), [15 U.S.C.A. § 1114\(1\)](#).

[16] Trademarks  1459

[382Tk1459 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

[16] Trademarks  1463

[382Tk1463 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

Under New York law, trademark "dilution" is

grounded on idea that trademark can lose its ability to clearly and unmistakably distinguish one source through unauthorized use, and is gradual whittling away of firm's distinctive trademark or name. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d](#).

[17] Trademarks  1459

[382Tk1459 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

To establish trademark dilution claim under New York antidilution statute, plaintiff must show ownership of distinctive mark and likelihood of dilution. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d](#).

[18] Trademarks  1463

[382Tk1463 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

[18] Trademarks  1466

[382Tk1466 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

Under New York antidilution statute, likelihood of dilution can be established by showing either of blurring or tarnishment. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d](#).

[19] Trademarks  1463

[382Tk1463 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

Trademark dilution by "blurring" occurs when customers or prospective customers see plaintiff's mark used on plethora of different goods and services; thus, dilution by "blurring" may occur where defendant uses or modifies plaintiff's trademark to identify defendant's goods and services, raising possibility that mark will lose its ability to serve as unique identifier of plaintiff's product. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d](#).

[20] Trademarks  1463

[382Tk1463 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

In establishing violation of New York antidilution statute by blurring, injury to plaintiff's mark's selling power need not involve any confusion as to source or sponsorship; rather, unauthorized pullulation itself causes harm. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d](#).

[21] Trademarks  1464

[382Tk1464 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 382k366)

[21] Trademarks  **1524(2)**
[382Tk1524\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k366)

Movie producer's use of name "Spa'am" for puppet character in movie and related merchandising did not dilute luncheon meat maker's "SPAM" trademark by "blurring," under New York antidilution statute, as producer's use was parody not likely to weaken association between "SPAM" mark and meat product, and producer would always use "Spa'am" name in connection with title of movie. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d.](#)

[22] Trademarks  **1466**
[382Tk1466 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k366)

Under New York antidilution statute, trademark may be "tarnished" when it is linked to products of shoddy quality, or is portrayed in unwholesome or unsavory context, with result that public will associate lack of quality or lack of prestige in defendant's goods with plaintiff's unrelated goods; mark may also be "tarnished" if it loses its ability to serve as wholesome identifier of plaintiff's product. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d.](#)

[23] Trademarks  **1466**
[382Tk1466 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k366)

Under New York antidilution statute, "tarnishment" can occur through variety of uses and is not limited to seamy conduct. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d.](#)

[24] Trademarks  **1467**
[382Tk1467 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k366)

[24] Trademarks  **1524(2)**
[382Tk1524\(2\) Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k366)

Under New York law, "SPAM" trademark used with luncheon meat made of pork was not "tarnished" by movie producer's use of puppet character named "Spa'am" in movie and related merchandising, despite meat maker's characterization of "Spa'am" as grotesque, untidy wild boar, in view of evidence that "Spa'am" was likeable, positive character which would not generate any negative associations, producer's merchandise would not directly compete with that of maker, and parody sought by producer was inherent in product. [N.Y.McKinney's General Business Law § 368-d.](#)

[25] Federal Courts  **13**
[170Bk13 Most Cited Cases](#)
(Formerly 382k724.1)

Despite district court's statement that its view as to defendant movie producer's merchandising use of puppet character named "Spa'am," in trademark infringement action by maker of "SPAM" luncheon meat, was dicta, because producer had delayed merchandising use pending outcome of action, issue of producer's merchandising use was ripe for review since issue was before district court, was argued before court, and was passed upon by court.

[26] Courts  **92**
[106k92 Most Cited Cases](#)

"Dictum" generally refers to observation which appears in opinion of court which was unnecessary to disposition of case before it; it is statement in judicial opinion that could have been deleted without seriously impairing analytical foundations of holding.

***500** [Kevin C. Jones](#), Austin, Minnesota (Wiley, Rein & Fielding, Washington, DC, Derfner & Mahler, LLP, New York City, of counsel), for plaintiff-appellant.

[Carol F. Simkin](#), New York City ([Glenn Mitchell](#), Rose Auslander, Sara K. Stadler, Weiss Dawid Fross Zelnick & Lehrman, P.C., New York City, of counsel), for defendant-appellee.

[William C. MacLeod](#), [Karen M. Lockwood](#), Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott, Washington, DC, submitted a brief for Grocery Manufacturers of America, amicus curiae.

Before: VAN GRAAFEILAND, [JACOBS](#) and [PARKER](#), Circuit Judges.

VAN GRAAFEILAND, Circuit Judge:

Hormel Foods Corporation appeals from a judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Wood, J.) denying Hormel's request for a permanent injunction against Jim Henson Productions, Inc. after a full bench trial on the merits. Hormel originally contended that Henson's use of the character "Spa'am" in its upcoming movie and related merchandise would infringe and/or dilute Hormel's trademark in the luncheon meat SPAM, but now limits its argument to the merchandising use. With respect to that use, Hormel argues that the district court erred in finding no infringement and that it misinterpreted New York's anti-dilution statute, [N.Y.Gen.Bus.Law §](#)

[368-d \(McKinney 1984\)](#). For the reasons that follow, we affirm.

BACKGROUND

Since 1937, Hormel has used the trademark name "SPAM" to market its luncheon meat. It is beyond dispute that SPAM is a distinctive, widely recognized mark. Under that name, Hormel has sold over five billion cans of meat in the United States alone and spent millions of dollars to advertise its product.

In February 1996, Henson plans to release the film *Muppet Treasure Island* which features Henson's widely popular cast of puppets, known collectively as the "Muppets." The film will use some of Henson's most familiar characters, including Kermit the Frog, Miss Piggy, and Fozzie Bear. A number of additional characters have been created *501 for this production, among whom is Spa'am, the subject of this litigation. The similarity between the name "Spa'am" and Hormel's mark is not accidental. In Henson's film, Spa'am is the high priest of a tribe of wild boars that worships Miss Piggy as its Queen Sha Ka La Ka La. Although the name "Spa'am" is mentioned only once in the entire movie, Henson hopes to poke a little fun at Hormel's famous luncheon meat by associating its processed, gelatinous block with a humorously wild beast.

However, the executives at Hormel are not amused. They worry that sales of SPAM will drop off if it is linked with "evil in porcine form." Complaint at ¶ 16. Spa'am, however, is not the boarish Beelzebub that Hormel seems to fear. The district court credited and relied upon the testimony of Anne Devereaux Jordan, an expert in children's literature, to find that Spa'am is a positive figure in the context of the movie as a whole--even if he is not "classically handsome." [Hormel Foods Corp. v. Jim Henson Productions, Inc.](#), No. 95 Civ. 5473, slip op. at 4, 1995 WL 567369 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 1995) (hereinafter "Slip Op."). Indeed, Spa'am is a comic character who "seems childish rather than evil." [Id. at 6, 1995 WL 567369](#). Although he is humorously threatening in his first appearance, he comes to befriend the Muppets and helps them escape from the film's villain, Long John Silver. By film's end, "Spa'am is shown sailing away with the other Muppets as good humor and camaraderie reign." [Id. at 4, 1995 WL 567369](#).

Hormel also expresses concern that even comic association with an unclean "grotesque" boar will call into question the purity and high quality of its meat product. But the district court found no evidence

that Spa'am was unhygienic. At worst, he might be described as "untidy." [Id. at 5, 1995 WL 567369](#). Moreover, by now Hormel should be inured to any such ridicule. Although SPAM is in fact made from pork shoulder and ham meat, and the name itself supposedly is a portmanteau word for spiced ham, countless jokes have played off the public's unfounded suspicion that SPAM is a product of less than savory ingredients. For example, in one episode of the television cartoon *Duckman*, Duckman is shown discovering "the secret ingredient to SPAM" as he looks on at "Murray's Incontinent Camel Farm." In a recent newspaper column it was noted that "[I]n one little can, Spam contains the five major food groups: Snouts. Ears. Feet. Tails. Brains." Mike Thomas, *Ready? Set? No!*, *The Orlando Sentinel*, June 25, 1995, at 30. In view of the more or less humorous takeoffs such as these, one might think Hormel would welcome the association with a genuine source of pork. Nevertheless, on July 25, 1995, Hormel filed this suit alleging both trademark infringement and dilution.

The district court found that the presence of the character named "Spa'am" in the film constituted neither infringement nor dilution, and Hormel does not contest this conclusion here. Rather, this appeal concerns Henson's proposed use of the Spa'am likeness with and without the name "Spa'am" on movie-related merchandise. Henson plans to support the release of its film with a merchandising program, including licensed products depicting scenes and/or characters from the movie, and already has contracted to place *Muppet Treasure Island* vignettes on food, candy, and cereal boxes. In addition, Henson has plans to market clothing, books, and a CD-ROM computer game featuring the *Muppet Treasure Island* motif. Henson has shelved its plans to place the name "Spa'am" on its *Muppet Treasure Island* merchandise pending the outcome of this litigation. However, according to Henson's proposals, submitted below, if it were permitted to go ahead with its plans, the merchandise would carry only the Spa'am likeness or the Spa'am likeness beside the name "Spa'am." The name "Spa'am" would not appear alone. Moreover, any merchandise in which Spa'am appeared would clearly display the words "Muppet Treasure Island."

Henson's plans nevertheless concern Hormel, which has begun merchandising items featuring SPAM. These secondary products include clothing, watches, golf balls, and toy cars--some of the same items Henson's licensees would like to issue. In addition, Hormel markets its luncheon meat with a *502

character it calls "SPAM-man," essentially a giant can of SPAM with arms and legs. Hormel is worried that sales of merchandise featuring Spa'am will directly cut into the sales of secondary SPAM items. The district court found, however, that "[p]urchasers of the secondary [SPAM] products are generally consumers of the luncheon meat and associate the secondary products with the luncheon meat." [Slip Op. at 3, 1995 WL 567369](#).

Moreover, the Muppets are familiar to television and motion picture audiences, and they are "well-known for parodies of brand names, trademarks, television programs, fictional characters, and celebrities." [Id. at 3, 1995 WL 567369](#). The district court found that "[c]hildren who enjoy the Muppets are familiar with the Muppet brand of humor and are unlikely to think that the Muppets are sponsored by the products and celebrities who are the subject of their jokes." [Id., 1995 WL 567369](#). This undoubtedly led to the court's further finding that "[c]onsumers of merchandise bearing the likeness and/or name of Spa'am will buy it because they like Spa'am, the Muppets, and/or *Muppet Treasure Island*--not because they mistakenly think it is SPAM-related merchandise." [Id. at 8, 1995 WL 567369](#).

Hormel points out that some newspaper accounts already have confused the names "SPAM" and "Spa'am." Hormel directed the district court's attention to several news articles which evidenced some confusion concerning the spelling, pronunciation, and use of the two words. However, each of them antedated the initial public showing of *Muppet Treasure Island*.

DISCUSSION

A. Trademark Infringement

[1] A plaintiff's trademark is protected by federal law against infringement by use of colorable imitations of the mark which are "likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive." [15 U.S.C. § 1114\(1\)](#). The central inquiry is whether there is a "likelihood of confusion," a "likelihood that an appreciable number of ordinarily prudent purchasers are likely to be misled, or indeed simply confused, as to the source of the goods in question," [Mushroom Makers, Inc. v. R.G. Barry Corp.](#), 580 F.2d 44, 47 (2d Cir.1978), *cert. denied*, 439 U.S. 1116, 99 S.Ct. 1022, 59 L.Ed.2d 75 (1979), or that there may be confusion as to plaintiff's sponsorship or endorsement of the junior mark. See [Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders, Inc. v. Pussycat Cinema, Ltd.](#), 604 F.2d 200, 204-05 (2d Cir.1979).

[2][3] In this circuit, claims for infringement usually are analyzed under the eight-factor *Polaroid* test. See [Polaroid Corp. v. Polarad Electronics Corp.](#), 287 F.2d 492, 495 (2d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 368 U.S. 820, 82 S.Ct. 36, 7 L.Ed.2d 25 (1961). In the instant case, the district court found that each of the eight factors favored Henson as to both use of the Spa'am likeness alone and use of the Spa'am likeness in conjunction with the name "Spa'am" on its merchandise. Finding no other circumstances tending to create confusion, it concluded that there was no likelihood of confusion and rejected Hormel's claim. Although we review de novo the district court's comprehensive application of the *Polaroid* factors, the district court's determinations as to each of the factors are factual in nature. See, e.g., [DC Comics Inc. v. Reel Fantasy, Inc.](#), 696 F.2d 24, 26 (2d Cir.1982); [American Int'l Group, Inc. v. London American Int'l Corp.](#), 664 F.2d 348, 351 (2d Cir.1981). These findings will be disturbed only if clearly erroneous. Moreover, because we are reviewing the district court's decision after a bench trial on the merits, we give special deference to the court's determinations of witness credibility. [Anderson v. City of Bessemer City](#), 470 U.S. 564, 575, 105 S.Ct. 1504, 1512, 84 L.Ed.2d 518 (1985). With the foregoing in mind, we examine each of the *Polaroid* factors in turn.

Strength of the Mark

[4] There is little doubt that SPAM is a distinctive, widely recognized trademark. Hormel has sold over five billion cans of its luncheon meat under the SPAM mark and invested millions of dollars in advertising. As a result, Hormel has a 75 percent share of the canned meat market and SPAM is eaten in 30 percent of all American homes. Thus, SPAM truly is a household name. In the *503 usual trademark case, such an undeniably strong mark would be a factor favoring the trademark plaintiff. The more deeply a plaintiff's mark is embedded in the consumer's mind, the more likely it is that the defendant's mark will conjure up the image of the plaintiff's product instead of that of the junior user. See, e.g., [McGregor-Doniger Inc. v. Drizzle Inc.](#), 599 F.2d 1126, 1132 (2d Cir.1979); [MGM-Pathé Communications Co. v. Pink Panther Patrol](#), 774 F.Supp. 869, 874 (S.D.N.Y.1991).

However, this does not always lead to confusion. As then District Judge Leval explained in [Yankee Publishing Inc. v. News America Publishing Inc.](#), 809 F.Supp. 267, 273 (S.D.N.Y.1992), "[w]here the plaintiff's mark is being used as part of a jest or commentary.... [and] both plaintiff[s] and defendant's

marks are strong, well recognized, and clearly associated in the consumers' mind with a particular distinct ethic ... confusion is avoided...." Indeed, a parody depends on a lack of confusion to make its point. "A parody must convey two simultaneous--and contradictory--messages: that it is the original, but also that it is *not* the original and is instead a parody." [Cliffs Notes, Inc. v. Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group, Inc.](#), 886 F.2d 490, 494 (2d Cir.1989) (emphasis in original).

Henson's use of the name "Spa'am" is simply another in a long line of Muppet lampoons. Moreover, this Muppet brand of humor is widely recognized and enjoyed. Thus, consumers of Henson's merchandise, all of which will display the words "Muppet Treasure Island," are likely to see the name "Spa'am" as the joke it was intended to be. Unlike the parody of a Michelob beer advertisement at issue in [Anheuser-Busch, Inc. v. Balducci Publications](#), 28 F.3d 769 (8th Cir.1994), cert. denied, 513 U.S. 1112, 115 S.Ct. 903, 130 L.Ed.2d 787 (1995), where the defendant "carefully designed the fictitious ad to appear as authentic as possible" and "sought to do far more than 'conjure up' [the original]," *id.* at 774, Henson's parody is not particularly subtle.

We find, therefore, that the clarity of Henson's parodic intent, the widespread familiarity with Henson's Muppet parodies, and the strength of Hormel's mark, all weigh strongly against the likelihood of confusion as to source or sponsorship between Hormel's mark and the name "Spa'am." Moreover, this reasoning applies to both use of the Spa'am character likeness alone and use of the likeness and name together on Henson's movie merchandise.

Degree of Similarity Between the Marks

[5] Although Henson's wild boar puppet in no way resembles Hormel's luncheon meat or SPAM-man, Hormel contends that depiction of the puppet alone will conjure up the name "Spa'am," because consumers will associate the name that appears in the movie and media with the figure on Henson's merchandise. Thus, Hormel argues, use of the puppet likeness alone is in essence no different than its use in conjunction with its name. However, even combined use of the name and likeness does not present a strong case of similarity. Viewed alone, of course, the names "Spa'am" and "SPAM" bear more than a passing resemblance. Indeed, Henson's parody depends on the correspondence between the two. However, there are also some significant differences. "Spa'am" is divided in two by an apostrophe and it

contains two "a"s instead of one. In addition, Spa'am is pronounced as two distinct syllables, SPAM only one.

[6] Moreover, "an inquiry into the degree of similarity between two marks does not end with a comparison of the marks themselves.... 'the setting in which a designation is used affects its appearance and colors the impression conveyed by it.'" [Spring Mills, Inc. v. Ultracashmere House, Ltd.](#), 689 F.2d 1127, 1130 (2d Cir.1982) (quoting [McGregor-Doniger, supra](#), 599 F.2d at 1133 (quoting the [Restatement of Torts § 729](#), Comment b at 593)). See also [Jim Beam Brands Co. v. Beamish & Crawford Ltd.](#), 937 F.2d 729, 735 (2d Cir.1991), cert. denied, 502 U.S. 1094, 112 S.Ct. 1169, 117 L.Ed.2d 415 (1992); [Vitarroz Corp. v. Borden, Inc.](#), 644 F.2d 960, 968-69 (2d Cir.1981). In this connection, placement of the marks next to other identifying but dissimilar symbols is clearly relevant. Here, Henson plans to always use the name "Spa'am" next to a likeness of the wild boar *504 puppet. In addition, the words "Muppet Treasure Island" always will be prominently displayed wherever the name "Spa'am" appears. Thus, the two marks appear in strikingly different contexts and project wholly different visual displays. Moreover, the prominence of Henson's mark, widely recognized as a source of satire, will make it clear that the merchandise itself parodies Hormel's product, a message which depends for its success on distinguishing Spa'am from SPAM. See [Cliffs Notes, supra](#), 886 F.2d at 494. Therefore, although the two marks are superficially similar, in all likelihood the parodic context in which the name "Spa'am" appears will distinguish the marks in the consumer's mind.

Proximity of the Products

[7] Our finding that the marks are dissimilar in practice is buttressed by the fact that Henson and Hormel occupy distinct merchandising markets. The district court found that SPAM merchandise and Muppet merchandise featuring Spa'am "[c]learly ... derive their associations from a primary product--luncheon meat, in the case of SPAM, and a Muppet motion picture, in the case of Spa'am." [Slip Op. at 13](#), 1995 WL 567369. It noted that "purchasers of SPAM merchandise would generally be consumers of the luncheon meat," *id.*, and that "[c]onsumers of merchandise bearing the likeness and/or name of Spa'am will buy it because they like Spa'am, the Muppets, and/or *Muppet Treasure Island*." *Id.* at 8, 1995 WL 567369. Thus, the separation between the markets for luncheon meat and puppet entertainment carries over into the secondary merchandising market.

This finding is not clearly erroneous. Our opinion in [Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Nintendo Co.](#), 746 F.2d 112 (2d Cir.1984) explains why. In that case, the competing marks "King Kong" and "Donkey Kong" appeared in different primary markets--motion pictures and video games respectively. As to secondary products featuring Donkey Kong, we noted that "since the videogame [Donkey Kong] is by far the dominant source of goodwill for these characters, consumer impressions of these other items are likely to be generated by the videogame, diminishing the possibility that the items will create more confusion among consumers than the videogame itself." *Id.* at 117 n. 7. Likewise, the character Spa'am, even as he appears on merchandise, will be defined almost entirely by his appearance in *Muppet Treasure Island*. This connection will be strengthened by the presence of the *Muppet Treasure Island* logo. Thus, it is unlikely that consumers will confuse merchandise featuring Spa'am with similar items displaying the SPAM trademark.

Bridging the Gap

[8][9] Bridging the gap refers to the "senior user's interest in preserving avenues of expansion and entering into related fields." [C.L.A.S.S. Promotions, Inc. v. D.S. Magazines, Inc.](#), 753 F.2d 14, 18 (2d Cir.1985). Hormel has shown no intention of entering the field of puppet entertainment with its attendant merchandising, see [McGregor-Doniger, supra](#), 599 F.2d at 1135, and there is no evidence that consumers would relate Hormel to such an enterprise. See [Lois Sportswear, U.S.A., Inc. v. Levi Strauss & Co.](#), 799 F.2d 867, 874 (2d Cir.1986). Because market proximity in the instant case depends on identification with the primary product, this factor too favors Henson.

Actual Confusion

[10] Hormel points to the misspellings and mispronunciations of Spa'am as SPAM in the media as evidence of actual confusion. However, in none of the articles Hormel cites is the source or sponsorship of the two marks confused. Indeed, there is no evidence that consumers, members of the media, or anyone else has mistaken Spa'am as a promotional figure for SPAM, or as a character sponsored by Hormel. Accordingly, the district court found that there was no actual confusion. Although misspellings may demonstrate a possibility of confusion, the vastly different contexts in which the marks at issue herein will appear militate against any possible confusion as to source or sponsorship.

****505 Bad Faith***

[11] As noted above, Henson's parody depends on consumer recognition that Spa'am is a Muppet lampoon and not simply a modified version of the SPAM-man. As the court noted in *Yankee Publishing, supra*, "[Henson] would have absolutely nothing to gain from creating a confusion among [merchandise consumers] causing them to believe there was a business association between [Henson] and [Hormel]." 809 F. Supp. at 275. See also [Jordache Enterprises, Inc. v. Hogg Wyld, Ltd.](#), 828 F.2d 1482, 1486 (10th Cir.1987). Indeed, the lack of subtlety in Henson's parody is evidence in itself that Henson intended no deceit. See [Tetley, Inc. v. Topps Chewing Gum, Inc.](#), 556 F.Supp. 785, 791-92 (E.D.N.Y.1983). There is nothing to indicate that Henson acted in bad faith.

Quality of the Products

[12][13] The quality of a junior user's product can be relevant in two ways: (1) an inferior product may cause injury to the plaintiff trademark owner because people may think that the senior and junior products came from the same source; or (2) products of equal quality may tend to create confusion as to source because of this very similarity. See [Nikon Inc. v. Ikon Corp.](#), 987 F.2d 91, 95 (2d Cir.1993). Henson's Muppets, which now include Spa'am among their members, are high quality products, similar in this respect to Hormel's SPAM. However, similarity of quality as between SPAM and Spa'am is unlikely to cause confusion, because the products are not otherwise related as to makeup, usage, etc.

Yet, although Henson's Muppets present high quality entertainment, Hormel contends that Henson's Spa'am character will call into question the quality of its SPAM luncheon meat. However, Hormel overlooks the district court's findings that Spa'am is a positive character, that he is not unhygienic, and that a simple comic reference to the fact that SPAM is made from pork will not damage its image, especially in view of the lack of adverse effect from the numerous other humorous references to SPAM.

Consumer Sophistication

[14] The district court found that a child or adult who would be likely to buy merchandise featuring Spa'am would do so "because he likes the Muppets, not because he mistakenly thinks that it is a SPAM [product]." *Slip Op. at 17*, 1995 WL 567369. Hormel complains that the district court focused on consumers who want to purchase Spa'am merchandise while overlooking possible confusion on the part of those who would like to buy SPAM

products. However, although the district court did not discuss the latter consumers in its sophistication analysis, it found in its discussion of market proximity that consumers who want to purchase SPAM merchandise do so to affiliate themselves with Hormel's primary product and would not be confused by Henson's merchandise, all of which will prominently carry the *Muppet Treasure Island* mark. This finding is relevant in the sophistication analysis, especially because sophistication and market proximity are closely related concepts. See *Vitarroz, supra*, 644 F.2d at 967. Therefore, we find no error in the district court's reasoning.

Likelihood of Confusion

[15] The elements of parody in Henson's Spa'am merchandise distinguish those products from ones manufactured by Hormel. The obvious, though inoffensive, nature of the parody and the prominence of the *Muppet Treasure Island* mark are strong evidence that consumers are not likely to be confused between merchandise carrying the SPAM logo and products featuring Spa'am. This is true both as to use of the Spa'am likeness and use of the Spa'am name in conjunction with that likeness, as portrayed in Henson's plans submitted to the district court. We therefore conclude that Hormel's infringement claim is without merit.

B. Trademark Dilution

Hormel asserts error in the district court's conclusion that use of the Spa'am likeness, both with and without the name "Spa'am," will not dilute Hormel's SPAM trademark under New York's anti-dilution statute, *N.Y.Gen.Bus.Law § 368-d (McKinney 1984)*, which provides:

*506 Likelihood of injury to business reputation or of dilution of the distinctive quality of a mark or trade name shall be a ground for injunctive relief in cases of infringement of a mark registered or not registered or in cases of unfair competition, notwithstanding the absence of competition between the parties or the absence of confusion as to the source of goods or services.

[16] Dilution is grounded on the idea that a trademark can lose its "ability ... to clearly and unmistakably distinguish one source" through unauthorized use. 3 *McCarthy on Trademarks and Unfair Competition* § 24.13[1] [a] at 24-106 (3d ed. 1995) (hereinafter "*McCarthy*"). It is a "gradual whittling away of a firm's distinctive trade-mark or name." *Allied Maintenance Corp. v. Allied Mechanical Trades, Inc.*, 42 N.Y.2d 538, 544, 399

[N.Y.S.2d 628, 369 N.E.2d 1162 \(1977\)](#).

[17][18] In order to establish a dilution claim, two elements must be shown: (1) ownership of a distinctive mark, and (2) a likelihood of dilution. *Sally Gee, Inc. v. Myra Hogan, Inc.*, 699 F.2d 621, 625 (2d Cir.1983). It is beyond dispute that SPAM is an extremely strong mark. Thus, this case turns on the question whether there is a likelihood of dilution. Such a likelihood can be established by a showing either of blurring or of tarnishment. Hormel contends that Henson's merchandise will dilute its mark under both theories. We disagree.

Blurring

[19][20] Dilution by blurring occurs when "[c]ustomers or prospective customers ... see the plaintiff's mark used on a plethora of different goods and services." 3 *McCarthy* § 24.13[1][a][i] at 24-106. "Thus, dilution by 'blurring' may occur where the defendant uses or modifies the plaintiff's trademark to identify the defendant's goods and services, raising the possibility that the mark will lose its ability to serve as a unique identifier of the plaintiff's product." *Deere & Co. v. MTD Prods., Inc.*, 41 F.3d 39, 43 (2d Cir.1994) (emphasis in original). This injury to the mark's selling power need not involve any confusion as to source or sponsorship. *Sally Gee, supra*, 699 F.2d at 624. The unauthorized pullulation itself causes the harm. The legislative history of § 368-d underscores this understanding by giving examples of hypothetical violations: "DuPont shoes, Buick aspirin tablets, Schlitz varnish, Kodak pianos, Bulova gowns, and so forth." 1954 N.Y.Legis. Ann. 49-50.

[21] There is very little likelihood that Henson's parody will weaken the association between the mark SPAM and Hormel's luncheon meat. Instead, like other spoofs, Henson's parody will "tend[] to increase public identification" of Hormel's mark with Hormel. See *Jordache Enterprises, supra*, 828 F.2d at 1490 (quoting *Jordache Enterprises, Inc. v. Hogg Wyld, Ltd.*, 625 F.Supp. 48, 57 (D.N.M.1985)). Henson's obvious parody is like the "Tetley Flea Bag" stickers Tetley sought to enjoin in *Tetley, supra*, where "the broad humor ... employ[ed] serve[d] to prevent the type of blurring which might result from a more subtle or insidious effort at humor at plaintiff's expense." 556 F.Supp. at 794.

This conclusion is strengthened when we consider that Henson's parody undermines any superficial similarities the marks might share. As we noted above, the name "Spa'am" will always appear next to

the character likeness and the words "Muppet Treasure Island." This dissimilarity alone could defeat Hormel's blurring claim, for in order to establish dilution by blurring, the two marks must not only be similar, they "must be 'very' or 'substantially' similar." [Mead Data Central, Inc. v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.](#), 875 F.2d 1026, 1029 (2d Cir.1989). Moreover, Henson is not using the name "Spa'am" as a product brand name. Rather, Spa'am is a character in products branded with Henson's own trademark "Muppet Treasure Island." This tends to dissipate the fear that SPAM will no longer be considered a unique product identifier. Viewed against the backdrop of Henson's transparent parodic intent and the contextual dissimilarity between the two marks, it is clear that use of the name "Spa'am" does not blur Hormel's mark.

***507 Tarnishment**

[22] Dilution may also occur by tarnishment. A trademark may be tarnished when it is "linked to products of shoddy quality, or is portrayed in an unwholesome or unsavory context," with the result that "the public will associate the lack of quality or lack of prestige in the defendant's goods with the plaintiff's unrelated goods." [Deere & Co., supra](#), 41 F.3d at 43. The mark may also be tarnished if it loses its ability to serve as a "wholesome identifier" of plaintiff's product. *Id.*

[23][24] Tarnishment can occur through a variety of uses. Some cases have found that a mark is tarnished when its likeness is placed in the context of sexual activity, obscenity, or illegal activity. See, e.g., [Eastman Kodak Co. v. Rakow](#), 739 F.Supp. 116 (W.D.N.Y.1989); [Dallas Cowboys Cheerleaders, Inc. v. Pussycat Cinema, Ltd.](#), 467 F.Supp. 366 (S.D.N.Y.), *aff'd*, 604 F.2d 200 (2d Cir.1979); [Pillsbury Co. v. Milky Way Productions, Inc.](#), 215 USPO 124 (N.D.Ga.1981). However, tarnishment is not limited to seamy conduct. See, e.g., [Chemical Corp. v. Anheuser-Busch, Inc.](#), 306 F.2d 433 (5th Cir.1962), *cert. denied*, 372 U.S. 965, 83 S.Ct. 1089, 10 L.Ed.2d 129 (1963); [Steinway & Sons v. Robert Demars & Friends](#), 210 USPO 954 (C.D.Cal.1981). Hormel argues that the image of Spa'am, as a "grotesque," "untidy" wild boar will "inspire negative and unsavory associations with SPAM® luncheon meat." Both Hormel and Amicus Curiae rely heavily on our recent decision in *Deere, supra*, for the proposition that products that "pok[e] fun at widely recognized marks of non-competing products, risk diluting the selling power of the mark that is made fun of." 41 F.3d at 44 (citation omitted). Their reliance is misplaced.

In *Deere* we addressed the question "whether the use of an altered version of a distinctive trademark to identify a competitor's product and achieve a humorous effect can constitute trademark dilution." *Id.* at 41. MTD produced a television commercial for its competing lawnmower tractor, altering the famous Deere trademark from a proud, majestic deer, to one that was cowardly and afraid. We found that there was no blurring because there was little risk of impairing the identification of Deere's mark with its products. *Id.* at 44. Noting that tarnishment "is usually found where a distinctive mark is depicted in a context of sexual activity, obscenity, or illegal activity," we held that the "blurring/tarnishment dichotomy does not necessarily represent the full range of uses that can dilute a mark under New York law." *Id.* at 44. We found a violation of the anti-dilution statute because "[a]lterations of that sort, accomplished for the sole purpose of promoting a competing product ... risk the possibility that consumers will come to attribute unfavorable characteristics to a mark and ultimately associate the mark with inferior goods and services." *Id.* at 45. This holding mirrors the rationale of the tarnishment doctrine. Thus, although the court below understood *Deere* to create a new category of dilution, we find that our decision in *Deere* is better understood as a recognition of a broad view of tarnishment, where that doctrine had been sometimes narrowly confined.

The sine qua non of tarnishment is a finding that plaintiff's mark will suffer negative associations through defendant's use. Hormel claims that linking its luncheon meat with a wild boar will adversely color consumers' impressions of SPAM. However, the district court found that Spa'am, a likeable, positive character, will not generate any negative associations. Moreover, contrary to Hormel's contentions, the district court also found no evidence that Spa'am is unhygienic or that his character places Hormel's mark in an unsavory context. Indeed, many of Henson's own plans involve placing the Spa'am likeness on food products. In addition, the court also noted that a simple humorous reference to the fact that SPAM is made from pork is unlikely to tarnish Hormel's mark. Absent any showing that Henson's use will create negative associations with the SPAM mark, there was little likelihood of dilution. See [Teiley, supra](#), 556 F.Supp. at 794.

Moreover, unlike *Deere*, Henson's merchandise will not be in direct competition with that of Hormel. This is an important, even if not determinative, factor. "Dilution of this sort is more likely to be

found when *508 the alterations are made by a competitor with both an incentive to diminish the favorable attributes of the mark and an ample opportunity to promote its products in ways that make no significant alteration." *Deere, supra*, 41 F.3d at 45. Here, Henson does not seek to ridicule SPAM in order to sell more of its competitive products; rather, the parody is part of the product itself. Without Spa'am, the joke is lost. Indeed, we were mindful of this problem in *Deere* when we noted that "[t]he line-drawing in this area becomes especially difficult when a mark is parodied for the dual purposes of making a satiric comment and selling a somewhat competing product." *Id.* Thus, in *Deere* we did not proscribe any parody or humorous depiction of a mark. Overall, we took a cautious approach, stating that "we must be careful not to broaden [section 368-d](#) to prohibit all uses of a distinctive mark that the owner prefers not be made." *Id.* at 44.

Therefore, in the instant case, where (1) there is no evidence that Henson's use will cause negative associations, (2) Henson is not a direct competitor, and (3) the parody inheres in the product, we find that there is no likelihood of dilution under a tarnishment theory.

C. Scope of the Appeal

[25] Although we agree with the substantive conclusions of the district court, we disagree with the district court's footnote statement that, because Henson was delaying its merchandising use of Spa'am pending a favorable decision concerning the purported use, the court's "view" was in effect dictum. [Slip Op. at 2 n. 2, 1995 WL 567369](#). Although neither party raises an appealability issue in this Court, we nonetheless discuss it in order to dispel any question about our ability to review the district court's decision in its entirety.

[26] Hormel brought this suit seeking among other things an injunction against the merchandising use of the Spa'am name. The issues involved in the proposed use were thoroughly litigated, and Hormel's claims were denied. This ruling, and the district court's expressed "view" in support of it, were not dicta. " 'Dictum' generally refers to an observation which appears in the opinion of a court which was 'unnecessary to the disposition of the case before it'." [Burrroughs v. Holiday Inn, 621 F.Supp. 351, 353 \(W.D.N.Y.1985\)](#) (quoting 1B Moore's *Federal Practice*, ¶ 0.402[2] at 40 (2d ed. 1984)). It is a "statement in a judicial opinion that could have been

deleted without seriously impairing the analytical foundations of the holding...." [Sarnoff v. American Home Products Corp., 798 F.2d 1075, 1084 \(7th Cir.1986\)](#). Here, the issue of merchandise use was "before the court ...; was argued before the court; and was passed upon by the court." [Gillespie v. United States Steel Corp., 321 F.2d 518, 530 \(6th Cir.1963\)](#), *aff'd*, 379 U.S. 148, 85 S.Ct. 308, 13 L.Ed.2d 199 (1964); see [Florida Central R. Co. v. Schutte, 103 U.S. 118, 143, 26 L.Ed. 327 \(1880\)](#). It was not dictum.

The district court's concern was really the existence vel non of a Case or Controversy; i.e., was the issue of merchandising use ripe for adjudication, or did it involve "nebulous future events so contingent in nature that there [was] no certainty they [would] ever occur." [In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc., 995 F.2d 1138, 1146 \(2d Cir.1993\)](#); see [Babbitt v. United Farm Workers Nat'l Union, 442 U.S. 289, 297-99, 99 S.Ct. 2301, 2308- 09, 60 L.Ed.2d 895 \(1979\)](#). In the instant case, Henson awaits only a favorable judicial decision before proceeding with its clearly identified merchandising efforts. We hold that the issue was ripe for determination by the district court and for review by this Court. See [Signorelli v. Evans, 637 F.2d 853, 856-58 \(2d Cir.1980\)](#).

We affirm the district court's denial of injunctive relief.

73 F.3d 497, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d 1516

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